

perform the duties of Zillah Surgeon during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Graham.

An Order by the Officer commanding the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, dated Boroda 1st September 1826 authorizing the employment of a Second Native Hospital Assistant, on the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon, to attend the Sick Recruits then at the station.

An Order by the Officer in command of the Poona Division, dated 10th November 1826, appointing Lieutenant C. Hunter, Quarter Master 1st Extra Battalion, to act as Interpreter to the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1826.

No. 336 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel P. Lordwick, of the 6th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of eight months.

No. 337 of 1826.—The following appointments are made in the Pay Department.

Captain R. Meldrum to be Paymaster to the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, vice Dunsterville promoted to a Majority.

Captain J. Rankin to be Deputy Paymaster to the Poona Division of the Army, vice Meldrum.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1826.

No. 338 of 1826.—Major J. W. Aitchinson is confirmed in the Office of Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the 5th October last.

(No. 339 of 1826, will appear in our next.)

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1826.

No. 360 of 1826.—The following appointment is sanctioned.

Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor William Shephard to be Conductor, vice W. Clarke reduced.—Date of appointment 10th Nov. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1826.

No. 361 of 1826.—Captain T. Marshall, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have seen the acrimonious remarks of your Correspondent "STEAM" on the letters and extracts, I recently sent you relative to Steam Navigation.

In transmitting those letters and extracts, I had not the least intention to deny the possibility of Steam Vessels being able to make their passage from England to India, my object was on the contrary to shew that two of them the Enterprize and Falcon, (with the assistance of sails) had recently done so to the disadvantage of their owners, occasioned by the expence for their voyage, the great consumption of Coals, and the length of their respective passages, although materially aided by sails.

I therefore gave my opinion that such Vessels could only be employed to advantage in shorter passages and better weather, and trust that those extracts will bear me out in forming that conclusion.

In limiting the future services of Steam Vessels, to a passage of 20 or 25 days, it was done under the impression that they could not take on board a greater quantity of Coals at any one period without making the Vessel very deep in the water, and I believe thirty days supply would have that effect and cost in this country about 8,000 Rupees for two Engines of 60 Horse power each, like those on board the Enterprize, if kept constantly in motion during that time.

The frequent accumulation of Salt in the boilers, would I understand, have a tendency to impede the Vessels progress, and might compel her to put into various ports during the voyage as was the case with the Lightning Steam Vessel, mentioned in the extract from the Oriental Herald.

It is very easy for a person to sit down and say, that, "in long voyages it is as requisite to have relays of Steam Vessels, as a Stage Coach requires relays of Horses," and that, "the mail could no more be drawn with advantage from London to York by one set of Horses, than a single Steam Vessel can go from England to India;"—but I shall be glad if the gentleman who has made that assertion will have the kindness to shew how such relays and employment of costly Steam Vessels can be done without a loss of great extent to the owners, Proprietors of Stage Coaches, I believe derive a good profit on a small outlay of money.

I most readily admit that "the great obstacle to Steam Packet communication" between distant Countries is the expence, and let me ask does not tempestuous weather, and rough seas tend to diminish the speed of the Steamer, and thereby augment the expence.

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient,
A NAVAL OFFICER.

Bombay, Dec. 8th 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Of all the descriptions which have been published of different parts of India it is somewhat strange that no connected history of our own little Island has ever appeared. One would suppose there must be records in the public offices sufficient to frame a history of the place and its Government. Between 1661 and 1708, a short period of 47 years, many details are to be gathered from, Orme and Bruce, and from a late Gazetteer from which the following has been principally extracted.

Bombay was ceded to the Crown of Eng-

land by the King of Portugal in June 1661, and formed part of the dowry of Catherine Princess of Portugal on her marriage with Charles the second. In 1662 the English Government dispatched a fleet of five men of war under the command of the Earl of Marlborough, to take out five hundred troops, and Sir Abraham Shipman who was appointed Governor of Bombay, with instructions to receive from the Vice-Roy of Goa the investiture of the Island.

On the arrival of the English armament, the Earl demanded Bombay and its dependencies, including the fort of Tannah and the Island of Salcette; but the Portuguese Government interpreted the treaty to signify Bombay only, and the Portuguese inhabitants whose passions have been inflamed by the Roman Catholic priests disputed the right of their Sovereign to transfer them to any other master. After much fruitless discussion the Earl of Marlborough sailed to Surat, from whence he took his departure for England, leaving Sir Abraham Shipman with the principal part of the force on the Island of Anjediva. Here a protracted negotiation was opened with the Vice-Roy of Goa, during which Sir Abraham Shipman and the greater part of his people died. His Secretary Mr. Cooke continued the negotiation, and the 14th of January 1665 concluded a treaty with the Vice-Roy. In February following Mr. Cooke took possession of Bombay with the remains of the troops reduced to one hundred and nineteen men.

Orme says the treaty was very derogatory from the rights granted by the Crown of Portugal. But another author is of opinion that it was framed with due regard to the general principles of justice, and with that respect for the prejudices and property of the inhabitants, which in the original transfer had been overlooked with unfeeling indifference. Mr. Cook's treaty was however disavowed by the English Government, and Sir Gervase Lucas was appointed Governor with full powers, to make such alterations in the treaty as he might see fit. It does not appear that any alteration was made in the treaty; Orme indeed says that Sir Gervase Lucas concurred in all Mr. Cook's plans, and having confirmed him in the Government he returned to England. But this latter part appears to be incorrect, for in 1668 Sir Gervase Lucas superseded Mr. Cooke who retired into the neighbouring Island of Salcette, where he endeavoured to assemble a force assisted by the Jesuits of Goa to re-establish himself in the Government; but his schemes were unsuccessful. Bombay was at this period a miserable place, Barren, Swampy, brackish water, and extremely unhealthy; badly supplied with vegetables, and the common necessities of life.

On the 27th March 1668, the Island of Bombay was transferred by the Crown of England to the East India Company, in free and common socage, under the name of the Manor of East Greenwich, on payment of an annual rent of ten pounds in gold on the 30th September, of each year into the chest of Greenwich Hospital. In September 1668 it was taken possession of for the Company by Sir George Oxinden, the first Companies Governor, and the troops were transferred from the King's to the Companies Service, with all the arms ordnance and stores.

Soon after the transfer, the revenue of the whole Island was estimated at £2,823 per annum; it continued very unhealthy, and much infested by the depredations of the Maharatta pirates. In 1673 it was threatened by a strong Dutch fleet, and in the succeeding year one hundred pieces of cannon were mounted on the fortifications.

Letters patent were obtained from the King in 1676 to establish a Mint at Bombay, in which the Company were empowered to coin Rupees, pice, and budgerooks. At this time the place seems to have been of little political or commercial importance, which partly proceeded from the vigorous Government of Aurungzebe on the throne of Delhi, and partly from the rising power of the Maharattas in the South Konkan under the Martial Sevajee. In 1679 the Island of Kenry at the mouth of Bombay harbour, was occupied by Sevajee's troops, and in the next year it was seized upon by the Sidee, or Mogul admiral; the Bombay Government not daring to oppose either, and from their proximity being kept in constant alarm.

In December 1683 Captain Richard Kegwin, who commanded the Companies troops seized on Mr. Ward then acting Governor and assumed the Government. The Garrison consisting of 150 English Soldiers and 200 Toppasses, were joined by the inhabitants, who elected Captain Kegwin Governor, declaring they would only acknowledge the King's authority; although the East India Company had already expended £300,000 on the fortifications, and improvements of the Island.

Bombay had hitherto been dependent on Surat, but in 1683 the Court of Directors, in consequence of the capture of Bantam by the Dutch, constituted Bombay an independent settlement, and the seat of their power and trade on the West Coast of the East Indies. Soon after Captain Kegwin surrendered to Sir Thomas Grantham, on condition of a general pardon to himself and his adherents. During the usurpation, Captain Kegwin negotiated a treaty with Sambajee Rajah, from whom he recovered 12,000 Pagodas due to the Company; and it is worthy of remark, that Captain Kegwin did not embellish any

part of the public money or property, which was restored to the new Governor entire.

In 1686 the seat of the Companies Government was transferred from Surat to Bombay, and Sir John Child the chief of Surat was appointed President and Governor of Bombay, which then became one of the three Presidencies into which British India is divided.

In 1688-9 the Island was attacked by the Mogul fleet under the Sidee, who got possession of the Fort and Towns of Mahim, Sion, and Mazagon, planting batteries from Dugaree-hill against Bombay-fort and Castle. An order was soon after obtained from the Emperor Aurungzebe, directing the Sidee to withdraw; which he tardily and reluctantly obeyed.—When the Island was cleared of the Mogul troops. The Government seized on all the lands belonging to the Portuguese Jesuits, who had been active in promoting the views of the Sidee during the invasion.

In 1694, the population was much reduced by the plague; and in 1694 the Government was in a disastrous state, principally from the depredations of English pirates in capturing the Mogul ships. Aurungzebe compelling the company to make good all the piratical losses sustained by his subjects.

These pirates in 1698 possessed two frigates of 30 Guns each off Cape Comerin commanded by Capt. Kidd, who was afterwards taken and hanged; the English pirates had also three frigates carrying 60, 40, and 30, Guns each, cruising on the Malabar Coast.—The Companies Factories also suffered considerably from the Servants of the new of English company; in 1698-9 their intrigues with the Mogul Government procured the imprisonment of Sir John Gayer the Governor of Bombay at Surat.—The miserable inhabitants of Bombay were still kept in constant alarm of invasion from the Marhattas, the Arabs, and the Portuguese; and to add to their miserable condition, in 1702-3 they were again visited by the plague, which carried off many hundreds of people, and reduced the Garrison to Seventy-six men.

In 1708 the two rival companies formed a junction, and thenceforth became the United East India Company.—But such was the continued feebleness of the Settlement, that the Govt. in that year declined receiving an Envoy from the King of Persia, for fear he should observe the weakness of the plan both by Sea and land.

With the junction of the two rival companies the authentic history of Bombay concludes. Should any of your correspondents Mr. Editor who have more leisure & better means of bringing down the history to the present day, feel induced to favor the public with their researches, the writer of this account will be happy to add his mite towards a geological description of the Island.

Your obed. servant.

GLENER.

Bombay 9th Dec. 1826.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Had "Auld Robin Gray's" assumption of the existence of an expectation that we intended criticizing the late Amateur Performance been correct, we should doubtless have been much assisted in the task by his sage hints, but his gratuitous advice deserves a return, we beg therefore to whisper in his ear our fear of the public not concurring in the opinion he so manifestly entertains of his own rare talents.

Mr. Blarney is informed that his epistle is all Blarney, but had it been otherwise it could not have been inserted on anonymous authority.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months at 1 1/2.
Calcutta . . . 30 days 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras . . . 30 days 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 1826.

The arrivals since our last are the French Brig Le Jean Pierre, J. Destangue, Commander, from Bordeaux, and the Ship Upton Castle, P. Weldridge, Commander, from China.

Passengers per Le Jean Pierre.—Lieut. Ormsby, and Mr. Power, Madras Medical Establishment.

Passenger per Upton Castle.—David Lavelan.

DEPARTURE.—H. C. Ship of War Amherst, Capt. Maillard to the Arabian Gulph.

Considering the extreme accuracy of information on all subjects connected with India affairs to which the Asiatic Journal lays claim, one would think that for the preservation of its own character, the conductors of that Periodical would be a little more on their guard in inserting statements which have only to be glanced at to discover their own refutation on the face of them.

What we allude to more particularly in the present instance is a letter signed R. A. N. in that Journal for April 1825, pages 428 and 29 in which the writer, speaking of the

bridges to be constructed on the new road from Panwell to Poonah sagely remarks that the "Engineers estimate for a single bridge, to be constructed on that road, was 68,000 Rupees; whereas the Officer Commanding the Pioneers, calculated that he could construct a bridge to last fifty years for 4,000 Rupees; a saving of 64,000 Rupees in one bridge alone; and there are three required in the first ten miles of the road." We would simply ask the gentleman who made the above calculation whether his *pons quinquagennarius* was to be in all respects like that of the Engineer Officer's, or whether it was to resemble it in any respect, and also whether it was to be a *pons lapideus* or a *pons subcitus* as on the answers to these questions depend entirely the correctness or otherwise of the data on which his calculation was founded; what apity this gentlemen's services were not available when the estimate for building the Town Hall was framed.

BOMBAY COURIER.—DEC. 9.

JOHN BULL was performed at our Theatre on Wednesday last, before a very crowded audience, and was received with great applause, which we hope will lead to further exertion on the part of our kind friends the BOMBAY AMATEURS.

We are indebted to a friend for the following account of a party given by the society of Poonah to the Hon'ble the Governor previous to his leaving the Deccan.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT POONAH.

On MR. ELPHINSTONE'S return to Poonah from the Southward, a splendid entertainment was given to him by the society of the Deccan.

For this purpose a temporary building was erected in the late Commissioner's compound. The tables were laid for 200 people, and formed three sides of a square; behind Mr. Elphinstone's chair was a transparency, with the letters "M. E." surrounded with laurel and surmounted by his crest; on the opposite side and at the extremity of the building was another large transparency, with the word "DECCAN."

On Mr. Elphinstone's arrival, he was received by the President, Vice President, and Stewards for the evening, and at half-past seven the company sat down to dinner, and were entertained alternately by the bands of H. M.'s 20th Regiment, the Queen's Royals, and the 6th N. I. Major General Sir LIONEL SMITH K. C. B., in the Chair.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank.

"The King! God bless him!" (Tune) *God save the King.*

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy." *Rule Britannia.*

"The Duke of York and the Army." *Duke of York's March.*

"The Governor General." *Grenadiers' March.*

After which THE PRESIDENT addressed the meeting in the following terms:

Gentlemen,

The next toast I have to propose, you will have been all anticipating with sincere pleasure, "the health of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone." (Great applause.)

Seven years ago, I was called to this chair to convey the grateful estimation of the society of that day toward Mr. Elphinstone, when he was about to resign the office of Commissioner, and to assume that of the Government of Bombay. On that occasion, the delicacy due to a mind like his necessarily limited every allusion to his public situation; and on the present occasion, while he is still in high authority, I must observe the same rule with still stricter caution. (Hear! hear! hear!)

It would not become us, Gentlemen to go into any review of his official administration, or does he stand in any need of the applause which would be its certain result. (Great and continued applause.)

If, therefore, Gentlemen, I have faithfully interpreted your design, I shall leave nothing even for ungenerous suspicion to infer, that we have brought Mr. Elphinstone here for purposes of adulation; (hear!) he comes amongst us this evening as our guest, (great applause) A COMMON FRIEND, BELOVED BY ALL, (loud and continued applause), composed as we are, of various services, but united in one and the same spirit in offering our homage to his personal character *hear, hear, hear!*

Gentlemen, You are all probably aware, that Mr. Elphinstone's present visit to the Deccan has been to consolidate the general tranquillity by his interviews with the Native Chieftains; yet, as in former times, his public labours have not prevented those salutary attentions to society, which have constantly brought us altogether in happy intercourse, giving relief to our toils and variety to our pleasures; (hear, hear!) in a few words, he has been labouring as usual for our happiness, as he has ever done for the public weal (applause.)

He has given a useful lesson to any of you, Gentlemen, who may rise to high stations in public life, by shewing that universal kindness,

so far from being incompatible with dignified office, is sure to command universal goodwill; and his own case it will yield him the rare felicity of relinquishing power without the loss of a single friend! (*shouts of applause.*) Gentlemen, My first duty and my first desire in this Chair, is to assure Mr. Elphinstone of our grateful regards; (*cheers*) if I am unable to express your sentiments in terms proportioned to your feelings, the attempt comes at least with the purest earnest and truth—(*applause.*) I have been associated with him in the public service for upwards of 12 years, during which I have been constantly honoured with his friendship, and there is not one among you who can feel more than myself, the apprehension that this may be the last time we shall enjoy the happiness of his society in this interesting quarter of his fame. When I say this, Gentlemen, I do not mean to assume Mr. Elphinstone has any local partialities: for we are all aware, if he could go to the General or any distant part of his government tomorrow, he would receive the same tender of affectionate respect, (*reiterated applause.*) The apprehension I have spoken of, Gentlemen, is the only drawback I know of to the pleasures of this evening. If the contemplation of an event, which we must hope is still very distant (*hear, hear!*) interposes so many regrets with the European Community, it will be still more severely felt by the Natives, who never see Mr. Elphinstone here except to receive benefits from him, either through his political power, or by his private charities! (*great approbation.*) But, Gentlemen, we will keep this only alloy to our meeting out of present view, and prepare for the toast.

Gentlemen of the Civil Service! you will, I am well aware, do it ample justice, proudly remembering that Mr. Elphinstone is one of you, (*hear, hear, hear.*)

Gentlemen of the Army! you will receive the toast with joy, for Mr. Elphinstone has always been a soldier, where ever he could, and has often been seen foremost in your ranks in the field of action! (*bursts of applause.*)

Scholars? however recently from your studies in science or in literature, there is not one of you who would overstep him in any form tomorrow: you will drink to Mr. Elphinstone as your master example in talent and in knowledge! (*great approbation.*)

Sportmen! Though last, not least, for I never yet knew a good sportsman who was a bad soldier, you will hail the toast with delight, for Mr. Elphinstone has ever been your Patron, and the partaker of your joys! (*tumults of applause and loud cheering.*)

Up, therefore, up! all classes, with one heart, and we will make the walls echo back the peals of our fervent wishes for MR. ELPHINSTONE'S HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

This toast, which was proposed in our esteemed and gallant President's usual fluent and happy style, was received with the most heartfelt enthusiasm and joy; and whilst the cheering and applause continued the band of the Queen's Royals marched round the table playing "The Garb of Old Gaul," and a salute of 19 guns was fired.

MR. ELPHINSTONE then rose, and made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN, I beg to return my best thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health. I wish I could find adequate terms to express the sense I entertain of all the other kindness with which you have honoured me on this occasion.

In what ever view it is taken, I must feel this mark of your favour as a most flattering distinction. In a public light, I should be gratified by the good opinion of so liberal and enlightened a community; and in a private one, I am still more proud of the esteem of so honourable and high-minded a body of gentlemen.

My gallant friend has spoken of me in terms which I know not how to acknowledge. I am conscious I owe them to his partiality more than to any merit of my own; but even partiality is honourable from a person of his talents and character, and it is a just source of exultation when it is concurred in by such an assembly!

And now, Gentlemen, I have to return my grateful thanks, not only for the present splendid proof of your hospitality, but for the urbanity and cordiality that have made the whole of my residence at this station so pleasant. I had before spent many happy days in the Deccan, and the attachment I shall always feel for the place will be greatly increased by the recollection of my present visit, and of the agreeable and estimable society with which it was my good fortune to meet. I am sure that all the strangers present must participate in this feeling, and will gladly join with me in every good wish to,

"The Society of the Deccan."

The healths of "Lord Combermere,"

"Sir Thomas Munro,"

"Sir George Walker," and

"Sir Thomas Bradford,"

were successively drunk, after which MR. ELPHINSTONE rose, and proposed "the President" in the following terms: GENTLEMEN,

I should find it difficult to do justice to the toast which I am going to propose, if I were not aware that your own knowledge is sufficient to make up for every deficiency on my part. When I name Sir Lionel Smith, (*hear, hear!*) your own recollections will at once suggest to you, both his high public merits and services, (*hear!*) and those social qualities which render him the delight of private society (*great applause.*) Many of you have witnessed

ed his gallantry in the field and all are well acquainted with his abilities in the exercise of his high command, (*applause*) his disinterested zeal for the public service, and the benevolence which renders him equally attentive to the comforts of the soldiers and the rights of the peasant (*great and continued applause.*)—You are all aware of the peculiar circumstances which give his appearance at this meeting so strong a claim to our acknowledgments (*applause*), and all, I am certain, will unite with me in cordially wishing that the amiable and interesting person (*hear!*) from whom he has just been separated, may soon be restored to him in the full enjoyment of health and happiness (*applause.*)

I beg now to propose "the health of Sir Lionel Smith." (*Tune*) 65th Quick Step.

This toast was drunk with all the warmth it so well deserved.

SIR L. SMITH, in returning thanks, proposed "The health of Mr. Anderson and the Civil Servants in the Deccan."

MR. ANDERSON, on the part of himself and the Civil Servants, returned thanks, and proposed "The health of Mr. Newnham," who returned thanks in a very humorous and appropriate speech.

"The health of Sir Charles Colville, our late Commander-in-Chief," was next proposed, and from the enthusiasm with which it was received and drunk it was evident he had left a general good feeling and respect behind him, highly gratifying to all who had ever the honor of being associated with that gallant General, as a soldier or friend.

The health of "The Ladies" was the signal for the Gentlemen to retire to the Ball-Room, over the grand entrance to which were transparencies of two knights in armour of gigantic size, surmounted by the King's Arms with the letters "G. R." brilliantly illuminated. At the opposite end of the avenue leading from the dinner tent was the word "ELPHINSTONE" encompassed by laurel, while fame, arrested in her flight by a name so dear to her, was seen bending over it and strewing it with roses. Beneath this, on either side were two altars dedicated to "Hospitality" and "Liberality," at whose shrines our honoured and highly-esteemed guest has ever been so distinguished a votary. Within the Ball-Room, which was tastefully adorned with flowers, was another large transparency of the arms of Mr. Elphinstone, splendidly illuminated.

The Ladies began to assemble at half-past nine, and were immediately joined by the Gentlemen. Dancing commenced with true Deccan spirit. An elegant supper was prepared in the temporary dinner-room, to which all the company retired at one o'clock. During supper, and while all was mirth and merriment, SIR LIONEL SMITH, at the earnest request of the Ladies, rose, and addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen, Some inquiring whispers have come round to me, from our fair friends, putting it to me, would I not rise and say something for them to Mr. Elphinstone? Who could resist such an appeal? Gentlemen, I declare myself half angry with the custom, which we have given to ourselves, and which precludes ladies from speaking for themselves, on these as well as on all other occasions. We all know they are always fluent, generally eloquent, always persuasive (*great applause and laughter.*)

Wanting all these qualities myself, I shall only imperfectly express their amiable feelings towards Mr. Elphinstone, but I can safely assure him, they have always gratefully appreciated his uniform and kind attentions to them. Some among them, perhaps, may wonder and regret that Mr. Elphinstone has never yet quartered their silken chains in his honorable escutcheon, but all will long remember him as one of their kindest votaries (*great applause.*)

Mr. Elphinstone, the Ladies charge me to offer you their best wishes.)

When the cheering and applause which followed this toast, had subsided, MR. ELPHINSTONE replied in these terms:

I beg to return my warmest and most sincere thanks to the Ladies, and also to their eloquent spokesman. The honour he has done me, is enhanced by the presence in which it is conferred, and my acknowledgments to the society would have been incomplete, if I had not been enabled to offer them to those from whom it derives the greatest of its attractions (*burst of applause.*) The toast which I am now to propose, comprises names which if given imply would excite the liveliest enthusiasm (*hear, hear!*) I am confident, therefore, when presented collectively, it will be received with delight. "The Ladies of the Deccan."

In an instant every glass was filled, and every heart united in doing justice to this toast. After which the votaries of Terpsichore adjourned to the Ball-Room, where dancing was resumed with unabated spirit, and kept up till "the morning star shining singly in the dark blue vault of heaven," gave warning of the near approach of the god of light, and all retired delighted with the hilarity, heart-felt joy, and united good-will, which prevailed throughout the evening.

POONAH RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Maiden Sweepstakes, 500 Rupees each, two miles, carrying 8-4.

Captain Mansfield's, G. A. H. Elfin, ... 1.
Mr. H. Gordon's, G. A. H. Antelope, ... 7.
Captain Hart's, ... C. A. H. Pastime, ... 10.

Captain Hancock's, ... G. A. H. Rubens, ... 6.
Captain Spiller's, ... B. A. H. Colt Silver Tail, ... 4.
Mr. Postardent's, ... B. A. H. Kangaroo, ... 11.
Mr. Erskine's, ... G. A. H. Camel, ... 8.
Mr. Murray's, ... G. A. H. Guarante, ... 9.
Mr. Thornhill's, ... G. A. H. Pyramus, ... 3.
Major Snodgrass's, ... G. A. H. Colt Champion, ... 5.
Mr. Charlton's, ... G. A. H. Simper, ... 2.

Great sport was anticipated, and from some of the Welch trials, clipping time was expected. Antelope the decided favourite, then followed Elfin and Champion. All the Horses had a capital start, Elfin leading from the post, which he continued to the end of the race. Silvertail, who was about 5th horse at the bottom of the Course, was let out, passed all but Elfin, with whom he was head and girth for some time; on the rise in the last half mile, Elfin reached out again; Simper, who was many lengths in the rear threaded them all in turning the last corner, and ran up within two lengths of the winning horse. Pyramus also passed the colt about the distance post.

Time, 4 10.

Claret Stakes, 600 Rupees from the Fund with 200 Rupees each entrance added, heats 1 1/2 miles, weight for age and inches.

Mr. Erskine's, G. A. H. Exmouth, 9 1 12 3 2.
Capt. Spiller's, G. A. H. Proxy, ... 9 0 7 1 1.
Mr. Carstairs, G. A. H. Cupid, ... 8 15 2 2 drawn
Time, 3 7, 3, 11.

1st Heat.—Cupid and Proxy ran nose and nose for 1/2 of a mile, when the latter headed a length or two, which he kept to the winning post, coming in easy, Cupid leaving Exmouth about as many lengths in rear of him.

Time, 3, 7.

2d Heat.—Cupid being amiss, was drawn: a good race for 1/2 of a mile; when Proxy showed an evident superiority, and won in hand.

Time, 3, 18.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Major W. S. White, H. Arty.
Lieut. Thos. Briggs, 24th Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Webb, Regt. Arty.
Capt. J. Forbes, 20th Regt.
Dr. Morgan, General Med. Board.
Ensign E. Mayor, 6th Lt. N. I.
Capt. C. Payne, 10th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. P. Ledwick, 6th Lt.
Coronet Thos. Eyre, 3d Lt. Cavy.
Ensign D. Campbell, 20th Lt. N. I.
Capt. J. Forbes, 20th Lt. N. I.
Lt. Col. D. Leighton.
Asst. Surgn. Doig, H. A.
Capt. R. W. Gillum, Major of Brigade N. D. Guzerat.
Lieut. Richd. Phillips, Marine Bat.
Ensign Geo. Alex. Hughes, 15th Lt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Alex. Eckford, 19th Lt. N. I.
Ensign J. E. Fackney, 15th Lt.
Coronet Jackson, 2d Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 7th Armed Ketch Vigilant Doss Mahomud Syrang from Surat.
10th French Brig Le Jean Pierre, J. Destangue Commander from Bordeaux, Madras, and Pondicherry.
Dec. 12th Ship Upton Castle, Capt. P. Weldridge, from China.
Passengers per—Brig Le Jean Pierre, Lieut. Ormsby, Mr. R. Power, Madras Medical Establishment.
Passenger per Upton Castle.—David Lavelan.
DEPARTURES.—Dec. 6th The Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig Palenurus, Lieut. W. Rose Commander to Mocha and Cossire.
9th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang to Surat.
11th The H. C. Ship of War Amherst, Captain C. J. Maillard, Commander to the Arabian Gulf.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal George, for London.
Valleyfield, for Ditto.
Asia Felix, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 22. Ship Symmetry, S. Smith, from London 6th July.—H. C. Brig Ernad, A. Cantorphan, from Rangoon 7th November—Brig Maria, from Rangoon.
Passengers per Ernad.—Major Nicholson; Captain C. Bell; Captain E. Goate; Captain J. Hutchinson; Captain J. Pay; Lieutenant A. Irvine; Lieutenant R. Bateman; Lieutenant R. Kerr; Lieutenant J. Thomas; two hundred and fifty Europeans, sixty-eight Hindoos, and forty-seven Mussulmen.
On the 15th November, the Symmetry spoke the brig Frances, Herd, from London, in Lat. 20° 4' N. Long., 87° 32' East.
DEPARTURES.—November 22. None.
Vessels expected to sail shortly.—Ship Mediterranean J. Stephen, for Singapore and Batavia—Ship Palmira, J. Lamb, for London via Colombo.
The Hammon Shaw and Brig McCaully gone to sea on the 21st Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,

NOVEMBER 21, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Asia, and Rose—Cornwall.

SAUTOR.—Fazarahany, outward-bound, remains.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 26. Ship James Sibbald, Forbes, from the Downs 23d June, and Mauritius 24th Oct.; 28th. Ship Castle Forbes, J. W. Ord, from London, 29th Dec. and Cape of Good Hope 4th October.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 28. Ship Cambridge, J. Barber, for Penang.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 25th Nov. at St. Mary's Church Poonah, by the Rev. A. Goode, Lieut. Eyre, H. M.'s 20th Regt. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Dodd Esq.
On Monday, the 11th December at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain Mr. Henry Enderswick, Artificer Mint Department, to Miss Jane Thomas.
BIRTHS.—On the 7th Instant, the Lady of George Simpson, Esq. Marine Store Keeper of a Son.
At Ellichpoor, on the 4th of December, the Lady of Captain Hugh Robinson, of a Son.
On the 22d Nov. in Camp Kotool, Per gunnah Kurdeh, Ahmednugger Collectorate, the Lady of Captain W. H. Sykes, Officiating Statistical Reporter to Government, of a son and heir.

On the 6th Instant, the Lady of Captain Moore, Paymaster Surat Division of the Army, of a daughter.
On the 8th Instant, the Lady of George Forbes Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Baroda on the 22nd November 1826. Lieutenant John Chesshyre, 16th Regt. Few Young Men have been summoned to the Tomb, whose loss has been more justly regretted. Possessed of such a suavity of disposition, and innate goodness of heart he won the regard of all; while his Superior mental accomplishments gained him universal admiration and esteem, and rendered him an Ornament and honor to the 16th Regt. which will long cherish the memory of one so famed for his rare and transcendent qualities.

At Belgaum, on Wednesday the 23d Nov. the Lady of Capt. Robson, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, a few hours after giving birth to a daughter, sincerely regretted by her acquaintances and friends.

On Wednesday, at Mr. Jeaffreson's, Bycullah, Thomas Walter, the infant son of Lieut. Thos. Probyn aged 6 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 13th November, Mrs. Arrowsmith, the Wife of Mr. R. Arrowsmith, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 15th November, Mrs. M. A. Roch, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 20th November, at the House of W. Cleugh, Esq. the Lady of Lieutenant John Tritton, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, of a Son.

In Russel Street, Chowringee, on Sunday, the 19th November the Lady of George Wood, Esq. of a Son.

At Allahabad, on the 11th November, the Lady of Major Fendall, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 9th October, the Lady of the Reverend T. W. Massie, Mysore Mission College, of a Son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 23d November, the Lady of Major Thomas S. Watson, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of W. Huxham, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Puzoswankum, on the 26th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Stoddard, H. M. 54th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Sholapore, on the 14th November, the Lady of Bulstrode W. Cumberlege, Esq. 7th Light Cavalry of a Son.

At the Presidency Cantonment, on Tuesday the 14th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant W. G. Brooshoof, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 28th Instant, Mrs. A. M'Cally of a Son.

At Puzoswankum, on the 21st Instant, the Wife of Mr. T. Anderson, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the night of Thursday, the 16th Instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Andrew Stevens, of a Son.

On Friday, the 24th Instant, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, Wife of Mr. James Fitzgerald, of a Daughter.

On the morning of Saturday, the 18th Instant, Mrs. Anselm Thomas Jones, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Wallajahad, on the night of the 20th November, Captain G. H. Budd, 43d Regiment N. I. a man beloved and respected by the Officers of his Regiment and by all who knew him.

In him the Service has lost a gallant and zealous Soldier, his Widow a kind and affectionate Husband, his Children a tender Father, and his relatives and those intimate with him, a sincere and faithful friend.

At Madras, on Thursday, the 24th Instant, Lieutenant and Adjutant George Alexander Brodie, of the 3d Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry.

At Sea on the 14th of May last, on board the Lady Nugent, Captain Coppin, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Edwards, of the Madras Establishment. His friends are requested to accept of this as a notification of his death.

At Secunderabad, on the 16th November, of a remittent fever, Caroline, wife of Mr. W. M'Koy, of the Assistant Adjutant General's Department H. S. Force, in the 24th year of her age, deeply regretted by her disconsolate husband, and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

In May last, on board the Mailand, on her passage from Cananore to England, the Lady of Captain Young, H. M. 89th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT.

SECURITIES.		
BUY	NOVEMBER 22, 1826.	SELL.
26	8 Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent.	25 8
0	12 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 4
Par.	New 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	0 6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7 0 a 2 Ms

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
2	0 On London 6 Months	2 1
	8ight per Sa. Rs.	
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100	66
	Bombay Rs.	
	Madras ditto, 32 a 96 Sa. Rs.	
	per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5400 to 5200

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars, ...	per 100 Rupees 209 to 208 8
Sovereigns, ...	each ditto 10 6
Guineas, ...	ditto ditto 11 0
Old Gold Mohurs, ditto	18 0

The Lords of the Admiralty have given Captain Hayes £1000 as a reward for his improvements in naval architecture. The *Champion* Sloop of War was built according to a draft by this officer, and was found after repeated trials to be decidedly superior to two vessels of the same class, one constructed by the most scientific builder of our country, Sir Robert Seppings, and the other by Professor Inman. We are not informed of the nature of Captain Hayes' improvements, but we rejoice to see that the Admiralty is encouraging its own officers in their efforts to perfect the construction of the Ships they may be called on to command. The opportunities which they possess of making and recording observations on the properties of vessels, are so superior to those enjoyed by any other persons, that it is impossible the science of naval architecture should not be benefitted by listening to their suggestions. Yet the difficulties opposed to improvement even

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

IMITATION OF HORACE, Book XVI., Ode 2.
On the Passage from Bengal to England.

For ease the harassed seaman prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef hears
The cracking mast, and sees or fears,
Beneath, his watery grave.

For ease the slow *Mahratta* spoils
And harder *Sic* erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belie
The covered heart, bestow;

For neither gold nor gems combined
Can heal the soul, or suffering mind:
Lo! where their owner lies;
Perched on his couch distemper breathes,
And care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys nor covets more,
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possessed;
Let but his mind unfettered tread,
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise as well as blest.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which laboured years have won;
Nor packed committes break his rest,
Nor a'rice sends him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun.

Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes, for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate designed?
Why slight the gifts of nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent, attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the postboy, drives.

He who would happy live to-day,
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mixed at best is man's estate,
By heaven's eternal doom.

(Continued from the third Page.)

till within the last few years were so great, that many valuable plans have been thrown away in despair. The jealousy and prejudices of the ignorant builders to whom, for want of more efficient persons, the construction of our Ships was too often entrusted, and the reluctance of public boards to depart from the official routine to which they had been accustomed, have frequently prevented the most obvious improvements from being adopted in the Navy, until they were commonly in use, not only in our own merchant ships, but in those of almost every foreign state. It is a notorious fact that whilst the French Government for nearly a century was encouraging men of science to make practical improvements in the construction of their national ships, our countrymen contented themselves with servilely copying the models which the chance of war had thrown into their hands. And too often from ignorance of the theoretical principles on which the construction was founded, destroyed by injudicious alterations, the only advantages of the form they were desirous of imitating.

Of late years the spirit of improvement has thawed the frozen barrier of official form, and the first great step was the foundation of an institution at Portsmouth for giving a scientific education to those young men who were intended to be subsequently employed as Ship-builders in the public Yards. Since the peace a number of experiments have been tried on almost every thing connected with the naval service, and though many have failed, yet when we consider the importance of the subject, and the trifling expense of the most costly, if compared with the sum annually required for maintaining our navy, even in time of peace, we cannot but regret that Parliament has not provided a fund similar to that entrusted to the Board of Longitude, out of which rewards might be paid to inventors, who are too often the only parties deriving no benefit from their own labours. If suitable encouragement were given, and the Government seems now to have the inclination, we have little doubt that a considerable portion of the talent which is shewn in almost every branch of mechanics in England would be turned to the subject, and that the improvement of every department of our naval service would go on in an accelerated ratio. Private individuals can rarely afford to make costly experiments, in the trade by which they earn their living, and though our more wealthy ship-owners have always shewn great readiness to try every improvement that has been from time to time offered them, yet the adoption of novelties by the government must ever be a more rapid method of bringing them into general use. The sum given to Capt. Hayes may not be

thought large, but the spirit in which it is given is of more consequence than the amount, and will, we may reasonably anticipate, lead to many more important improvements.

[Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 20.]

MADRAS.

Very recent letters from England reiterate the report that the Right Honourable CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, the Speaker of the late House of Commons, has been nominated for the first vacant Governorship in India—and it has been rumoured that letters have been actually received from the Right Honourable gentleman announcing the probability of his embarkation for India taking place in the early part of the ensuing spring. Time will shew, but we doubt.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S PAMPHLET.

Our anticipations with regard to the proposal of Sir JAMES GRAHAM of Netherby, of an equitable adjustment to go hand in hand with a free trade of Corn, have hitherto proved correct. We find that this plan is in high favour with the Landowners, who, indeed, seem almost to consider the light which he has thrown on the subject, as "a light from heaven." They are mightily tickled with the idea of gaining their own cause and popularity at the same time.

SIR JAMES'S pamphlet is by no means an ordinary production, and the tone of earnestness and candour which runs through it (towards Mr. HUSKISSON) he is certainly however, not candid) tend very much to prepossess readers in his favour. Yet it must be owned, that he moves his Landholders about in a way very convenient for his argument; for instance, he sets out with the statement that there are no limits in this country to the power of the Land Proprietors, but public opinion—that they constitute a vast majority of both Houses of Parliament. But, power supposes responsibility, and that body, which possessed this unlimited power, is responsible for all that it did, or suffered to be done. The War, the Bank Restriction Act, the Return to Cash Payments—are all the measures of the Landed Proprietors. They cannot turn round, and say, Ministers did this, and Ministers did that, Ministers are their creatures—their servants;—they exist by the breath of their nostrils. They are responsible for Ministers, just as in private life a man is responsible for his agents or servants. An abuse of confidence may be a good argument between the parties themselves, but *quoad* third parties, it is out of place. Ministers may be responsible for their actions to the Landowners, but the Landowners having the power, are not entitled to plead a compensation from the Public for the injury which they have suffered from their own servants, the Ministers. Yet Sir JAMES GRAHAM, having admitted the omnipotence of the Landowners, shifts his ground, and dwells on the injury which has been done to them by Parliament—that is, by themselves.

In 1812 (says he,) the year after the Resolution of the House of Commons which negatived the depreciation of Bank paper, the average price of wheat was 125s. a quarter. A prudent Landowner might then reasonably have calculated on a probable fall from 125 to 70 or 80, after the return of peace; but notwithstanding the false denial contained in Mr. VANSITTART'S Resolution, the currency at that moment was depreciated 30 per cent; and acting under the delusion practised on him by Parliament, the Landowner never adverted in the valuation of his property to this appalling circumstance, but borrowed and provided for his wife and children, estimating the one pound note to be worth 20s., when, in reality, it was worth but 14s. But now, either he or his heir is compelled to pay the debt, or to satisfy the settlement, not in a currency depreciated 30 per cent., but in coin restored to the ancient standard value.

The delusion practised on him by Parliament! This is, as if the Duke of LANCASTER were to complain of the conduct of the KING of England. If Mr. PITT and Lord BEXLEY and other necromancers, succeeded in persuading the Members of the Houses, that all the money taken from them by taxes would descend again in refreshing showers, and that the more that was so taken, the richer they would be, they may abuse Mr. PITT and Lord BEXLEY as much as they please—they may even knock their own heads against the wall, and exclaim, what egregious asses we were to throw away our states in so foolish a way, but they have no right to found an argument on their own folly against others who had not the power to prevent them from displaying it. PHILIP drunk and PHILIP sober may be very different personages; but PHILIP sober has no right to make JOHN pay for the blunders of PHILIP drunk.

But justice is out of the question—it is a question of power. If the Landholders had the powers to create a National Debt, and to overwhelm the country with Taxes, they have

also the power (subject to the control only of public opinion) of shaking themselves free of the obligation. Now Sir JAMES has certainly pointed out to his fellow Landowners, a better way for gaining over the people to their side, in any attempt to relise their plans, than any on which they have yet stumbled. He argues that by taxing heavily the annuitant and the monied interest, and relieving the productive classes they would have the great body of the people to back them.

"The merchant, the manufacturer, as well as the landowner (he says), are the producers; the mortgager and the fundholder, the sluggards; every tax on the former is a tax of industry and capital accumulating; every tax on the latter is a tax of indolence and capital hoarded."

He urges the example of Austria, which depreciated her currency 400 per cent., and compelled her paper to pass 400 per cent., below its nominal value; yet still can borrow, even in England, to shew that public credit be better after a sponge than before.

The following passage contains Sir JAMES'S view of the battle which is to take place:—

"The public creditor relies on Parliamentary security; the private creditor, founded his claim on equity or law; but the landowner has a superior title: he possesses the sanction of Parliament, and equity is also on his side. Low rents and high taxes must ruin him; he holds at this moment the vantage ground. Parliament stands pledged to his monopoly and he would be insane, indeed, to abandon it without a fixed and complete compensation."

"I have shewn the terms on which, in my humble judgement, it would be wise to capitulate; I have proved both the policy and general equity of these terms, and the power possessed by landowners to obtain them; but to be successful the nobility and gentry must act in the strictest union; they will be opposed by the monied interest as by one man; they will be opposed by the present Ministers, few of whom are connected with land or with the aristocracy,—some of whom, by far the most able, having risen by their talents from an humble origin, are disposed very naturally, to envy the existence of any power in this country which genius cannot win, and which birth alone bestows. The Landowners will be strenuously opposed, but they will be powerfully supported; they will be supported by every payer of tax throughout the kingdom,—by the peasant and the artisan,—by the merchant and the manufacturer. Then, indeed, they will fight on the right ground;—they will be backed by the great body of the people. Interest will be re-united, which ought never to have been severed; a nation will be arrayed against an administration; millions against thousands; and the issue of the contest will not long be doubtful."

"The Annuitant will suffer, indeed, but to a very small extent; and by a timely concession he may avert a far greater calamity; for, if he stand on the extreme of his right, and the Landowner adhere to his Corn Law and his monopoly, the burden of taxation can no longer be endured; civil discord and insurrection will be the result; and though the owners, perhaps, may change, yet the land must remain, when the Debt shall have been swept away, and become a by-word among nations."

Madras Courier, Nov. 28.

We are at length able to announce the arrival of the Honourable Company's Ship *James Sibbald*, Captain J. K. Forbes. She touched at the Mauritius for water, which caused her detention so long after her Consorts. She has not brought any addition to our intelligence from Europe.

Passengers per the *James Sibbald*.—Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Webb; Captains Courtland and Webb, Moore, Anguier, and Pratt, Lieutenants Guinness, Ludlow, and Elwale, Lieut. Ingles, 41st Regiment, Lieutenant Orange, 13th Light Dragoons, Ensign Clarke, Ensign Tulloch, 45th Regiment, Messrs. Pears and DeButts, Cadets for the Engineers, Mr. Onslow, Cadet for the Cavalry, Mr. Gascoigne, Cadet, Mr. Warren, Mariner for Bengal, Mr. Lowell, Merchant for Bengal, 163 Men, 16 Women and 8 Children.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,
As I do not recollect having seen in either of the Papers a Synoptical view of the New Weights and Measures, which, according to the Act of Parliament, were to regulate all purchases and sales from the 1st January last, I have the pleasure to send you the accompanying; extracted from a recent publication.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your's

POOVUM.

8th November, 1826.

Synoptical view of the New Weights and Measures, according to Act of Parliament 1824, shewing how to reduce the Old into the New and vice versa.

Calculated by Professor Wallace—Anderson's College Glasgow.

1.—The Imperial Standard Yard 3 feet;—foot 12 inches.
Pole $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; Furlong 40 Poles;—the Miles 8 Furlongs or 1760 yards.
The English Chain of 100 links, 22 yards or 66 feet—the link 792 inches.

2.—The Imperial Standard Acre 4 roods; the rood 40 square poles—the square pole

3,025 square yards; the Acre 4840 square yards; the English square Chain of 10,000 square links 484 square yards, 10 square Chains 1 Acre.

3.—The Imperial Standard Cubic yard 27 cubic feet—the cubic foot 1728 cubic inches. A cubic foot of distilled water at 62 degrees weighs exactly 997,136,969 ounces Avoirdupois; and at the maximum density 999,277 ounces Avoirdupois.

4.—The Imperial Standard Troy Pound 5760 grains or 12 ozs.—the oz. 20 dwts; the dwt. 24 grs.—A Cubic inch of distilled water at 62 deg. Therm: Borom: 30 in. weighs 252.458 grs.; and at the maximum density 253 grs.

5.—The Imperial Standard Avoirdupois Pound 7000 grs. or 16 ozs., 1 lb. Avoirdupois of the weight of the New Imperial Standard Gallon of distilled water at 62 deg.—175 Troy ozs. 192 Av. ozs. 175 Troy lbs. 144 Av. pounds.

6.—The New Imperial Standard Gallon 10 lbs. Avoirdupois of distilled water at 62 deg. Therm. Bar. 30 in. or 277.274 Cubic inches the Gall 5 ozs. Avoirdupois of water; the pint 1 lb. 4 oz. the Quart 2 lb. 8 oz. the Peck 20 lb. the Bushel 80 lb. or 2218.192 Cubic inches; the Quarter of Corn 640 lbs.

The Old Wine Gallons 5-6th of a new gallon nearly, or 6 old wine gallons 5 new gallons with a loss of about 1-37 per cent in the old or 37 in 138637; 135500 new gallons 138637 old wine gallons exactly.

The new gallon 59 60th of an old Ale and Beer gallon nearly, or 60 new gallons 59 old Ale and Beer gallons with a loss of about 1-106th per cent in the new, or 13 in 138650; 141000 new gallons 138627 old Ale and Beer gallons exactly.

This Old English Corn Gallon 32-33rds of a new gall. nearly, or 33 old dry gallons, 32 new gallons—33d old bushels, 32 new bushels with a loss of about 1-37th per cent in the old, or 37 in 138637; 134400 new gallons or bushels 138637 old dry gallons or bushels exactly.

7.—The Imperial Stand Heaped Bushels 80 lbs. Avoirdupois of water as above—8 Bushels; 1 Sack, 12 Sacks, 1 Chaldron.—The Bushel, is a Cylinder of 194 inches in diameter and heaped in the form of a Cone to the height of 6 inches.

Table appropriate difference between the Old and New Standard Weights.

Drams, Grs.			
The New 56 lb. Avoirdupois Weight			
is	.....	4	0 heavier.
" 28 "	.....	2	6 do.
" 14 "	.....	1	9 do.
" 7 "	.....	0	10 do.
" 4 "	.....	6	3 lighter.
" 2 "	.....	0	6 heavier.
" 1 "	.....	0	0 correct.
" 8 Ozs.	.....	0	2 heavier.
" 4 Oz.	.....	0	1 do.
" 2 Oz.	.....	0	1 do.
" 1 Oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. varying	.....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

We have much satisfaction in informing our readers, on what we consider good authority, that the affairs of the *Mahratta* and *Pindaree* Prize Trust, are proceeding to a final adjustment as fast as might be expected, when so many difficulties were to be encountered from conflicting pretensions, not only of rival claimants among themselves, but what is much more important and interesting, of the East India Company as in possession of the disputed property, against the claims of His Majesty and the Indian Army generally.

The first great point in this cause upon which issue, was joined, as our readers will remember, was substantially between the whole army employed in the combined operations of the war under the personal direction of the Marquis of Hastings, as commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, and that portion of it which was brought up from the Deccan, and placed by him under the particular directions of Lieutenant General Sir T. Hislop, Commander in Chief of the Honourable Company's Army of Fort St. George. Each of those parties appeared by Counsel before the Lords of the Treasury in 1822, to support their respective claims; a third party also appeared to solicit on the ground of alleged precedents, that His Majesty would give them a moiety of the whole Prize, which their Counsel gave intimation would be bestowed by his Honourable employers on the Troops engaged.

These discussions terminated early in 1823, before Lord Hastings (known to be on his way home), arrived.—by a minute of Treasury, afterwards embodied into the shape of a Royal warrant—which, granted to the Army in the fullest manner his Majesty's right to all Booty captured during the war, including all moveable property belonging to the Powers at war, which had at any time fallen into the hands of the British, and in particular all arrears of Tribute, Revenue, &c. previously

(Continued in the Supplement.)

* Our readers will find this treated intelligibly in the January Oriental Herald, which contains one side of the question.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

(Continued from the last Page.)

due to those States or Princes, but subsequently collected or acquired by the Company. The principle of distribution was declared to be, that actual captures should be shared among the actual captors, but that property not actually captured but subsequently acquired, should go to the whole Army collectively, the division to be made to the several ranks according to the precedents of Indian usage.—The Booty taken in the operations at Nagpore, Mehidpore, and Poonah, was specifically declared to belong to Sir T. Hislop and his Deccan Corps, and that Commander and his General Staff were to share in every thing actually taken by his own Divisions, as Lord H. and his Staff would share in all the residue of the Booty. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot were named Trustees to carry the Distribution into effect, and in cases of dispute as to what was or was not Prize; were to refer to the King, who would adjudicate finally, or order adjudication by the competent Prize Tribunals.

The East India Company's claim was entirely rejected. No advantage was shown in the circuitous method they proposed of distributing one-half of the Royal Bounty through this channel. If the grace of freely giving away what they might then have kept, under a grant of half from the King, was the sole object, they had the benefit of that grace or of the impression, it might be expected to make on the Indian Army, by the public intimations of their counsel, that such would be their gracious intent. The proposed filtration of the King's donative, in that case, would at least have been an idle and supererogatory form, productive perhaps of distrust as well as delays, double proceedings, forms and expenses. It might also be more than questionable whether from the nature of the Booty, and under the peculiar circumstances of the East India Company's political existence in India, it were judicious to expose them to the vehement temptation of swerving from their originally professed intentions. The whole of the property had actually come into their hands, most of it had been probably converted into money from the necessities of the times, and actually expended, where not restored and given away for state purposes. It was evident that the army be its Trustees and the East India Company, would be virtually parties opposed to each other in almost every instance of disputed Prize; in as much as the Company's Treasury would have to disburse in every doubtful case, when the Crown should finally be advised to adjudicate in favour of the Trustees. It would thence have been inexpedient and unseemly to leave it in the power of that party in possession, to withhold a moiety of every unfavourable decree, by virtue of the desired clause in the Royal warrant vesting in them a title to one-half of the whole, unshackled by any stronger obligation to give it back to the Troops, than the rhetorical flourishes of their hired advocate.

The principle of the warrant, therefore, was that the Marquis of Hastings and the whole Forces (including the Deccan Division) were to share all the Prize, save and except such portions as were actually and separately captured by any particular corps, and Sir Thomas Hislop's quality of a distinct commander was so far recognized that he was to participate in any of the above excepted portions taken in battle by the Deccan Divisions. On the same principle Colonels Prother, and Imbach's and other small corps which acted in the Western Territory of the Peishwah independent of Sir T. H.'s authority, were to divide their own captures, and General Hardyman's Bengal Division detached by Lord Hastings to the relief of Nagpore, was to share in any captures made at that particular place.

This Decree was at first supposed to be ruinous to all the just pretensions of Lord H. and the Divisions from Hindostan under his personal command, but no military man who reviewed the plans and operations as shown in the correspondence and papers could doubt that the whole campaign was "one indivisible," divided and directed on a vast scale, but well suited to so vast a Field, by the General in Chief in person—yet this Truth, which Posterity at least will assuredly not dispute, was almost denied virtually at least, by the Treasury minute partially recognizing Sir T. H.'s separate pretensions.

The Trustees commenced their work of claiming from the Company such Booty, as was considered to be within the purview of the Royal Warrants. But as they proceed, they seem to have found difficulties thicken upon them; new lights broke in upon them, as they gained more minute information touching the nature and extent of the Booty acquired and at length they reported to the Treasury, their inability to go on without further hearing, and authoritative assistance in the true construction of the Royal Intention in regard to the conflicting claims of the whole Army—and of the Deccan Portion of it. For they found, that out of the entire Booty, acknowledged and admitted by the Company in the course of 1825—not more than about 1-5th could be brought under the exception, (is Deccan Prize) while that actually captured at "Nagpore and Poonah" was trifling in amount and at "Mehidpore" scarcely any thing at all!

It was evident enough that the consequence of those Discoveries of the Trustees, if confirmed by the Treasury, must go to the extent of turning the tables on all the splendid expectations of the Deccan Divisions thus virtually reversing the supposed bearing of the previous Decision—and throwing the mass of the Booty into the hands of Lord Hastings and the Army at large, as *Residuary Doncees* under the Warrant

Of this unexpected embarrassment, which had not been altogether unforeseen, and unhoped for, the active Friends of the Marquis and of the Bengal Army did not fail to profit—and at length obtained a *Rehearing* virtually of the main case. The Lord of the Treasury indeed, in the usual official style, protested always that no departure was meant from their previous solemn Judgment against the Grand Army—aware all the while, nevertheless, as every individual was, who had studied the case, and none more so than His Grace of Wellington, that the former vote of the Treasury—denying in fact the unity of Lord Hastings' Command, his personal direction of the great operation of the Campaign—had proceeded on imperfect information and hasty and erroneous views. There seems little doubt but that their Lordships were glad of any decorous opportunity to do away so much of the effects of their first error, as a decent regard to their own consistency would allow.

The King can do no wrong, and his warrant doubtless partook of this property, and so the event proved—for when that Instrument came to be sifted by the ingenuity of such able and indefatigable Lawyers as Dr. Lushington and Mr. Adam, it proved sufficiently susceptible of adaptation to the right, just as heretofore, it had been thought well-suited to the support of the wrong side. The small end of the wedge once admitted by the attainment of a re-hearing under any pretext, it became an easy matter to drive it up to the very back. Mr. Harrison and Dr. Jenner for the Deccan Divisions, unable to shew that any Booty of considerable amount had been actually taken by Sir T. Hislop at Poonah Mehidpore, Nagpore or in the "daily operations of his corps in the field," had nothing for it but to exert a desperate ingenuity in endeavouring to persuade their Lordships, that the specific limitations of the warrant to Captures at Poonah, Mehidpore and Nagpore ought to be considered as extending to all Booty obtained at any subsequent time from the States or Rulers to whom the Places described had belonged. Their sweeping construction or Substitution of Bajee Rao, Holkar, and Appa Sahib for Poonah, Mehidpore and Nagpore, they supported by vehement assertion that in two of those cases, the metropolis must be taken to stand for the kingdom; and that in fact the capture of those Cities and Battle of Mehidpore in the end of 1817 involved the subjugation of those Princes and conquest of their Principalities! But their arguments were instantly put down and themselves reduced to despair and silence, by the simple production of Sir John Malcolm's formal Treaty with the Peishwah, in June 1818, acknowledging up to that period the Political and Military existence of that sovereign Power and purchasing its surrender. A Reference to Col. Adam's rout of the same Prince in April and to the continued operations of that officer, of Generals Malcolm, Marshall, Brown, Kier, Watson, Smith, Doveton and others, in the Territories of all the three Potentates, subsequently to the periods stated in the Warrant; sufficiently shewed the fallacy of Mr. Harrison's assertions in point of fact; but the silent eloquence of the Book of Treaties was all sufficing and the leading article of Sir John Malcolm's Treaty with the Peishwah decided the Case, and procured tardy but effectual Justice for the Marquis of Hastings and his Army.

This information, as to the course of Events, and the various Battles and Skirmishes that took place in this great Treasury Campaign, we have given, (upon what we consider good authority) chiefly for the sake of our up-country military friends, who are not so likely to have the advantage of hearing the interesting details from Persons actually engaged in the wordy War, as we Metropolitans. It is expected that the latter proceedings before the Lords of the Treasury will be printed, like those of the previous stages, and if so, we shall not fail to give such notices and extracts from them as may appear to be generally interesting. We have another motive at this time, for giving our Prize claiming friends this sketch of the events which led to the little expected ultimate triumph of the Bengal Army—that motive is our desire that they should understand how very much of their Victory they owe to the highly gifted Counsel who conducted their cause to its happy conclusion. To those Gentlemen it is almost impossible they should be sufficiently thankful. We are assured that the intense and active interest which their Advocates and Solicitors took in the great cause committed to their care—during almost four years of difficulties, doubts and reverses, went far beyond any ordinary exertions and anxieties of Counsel in ordinary Litigations. The matters, the scenes, the events, the topics which they had to discuss—even the very names were to them strange and irksome. Yet of all this, of every event during the war, of all that local & personal annals, as well as General History and Analogy could bring to bear on the subject, did those Gentlemen thoroughly possess themselves and ably avail their client's cause. To do so much, required no ordinary labour and no common skill, nor are such services to be thought adequately remunerated, or acknowledged as they ought to be, by the usual professional remuneration received by Dr. Lushington, Mr. Adam, & Dr. Dodson, the Counsel, by Mr. Rotherray and Mr. Evans the Solicitors for Lord Hastings and the Bengal Army.

Of the progress made by the Trustees towards the completion of their work, subsequently to the final and favourable decision of the Treasury in Jan. last, but scanty intelligence has reached us. At the time of the final decision, in January last, somewhere about a Crore (principal and interest) had been awarded by the Trustees, as we learn, and admitted by the E. I. Company; of this, nearly £200,000 were adjudged to the Deccan Division exclusively, and a considerable sum for Ryeghur, to the separate Corps of Colonel Prother. The distribution to those parties was to take place almost immediately, because the Prize Rolls had been previously made ready by their Agents, under the expectations excited by the original award of 1823. The general Reels for the *Residuary Prize*, which goes to the Marquis and the whole Army, employed must be incomplete, of course till the Agent in Bengal shall have transmitted his Return, about which laborious task we believe he is busily employed under authority of the late General Orders.

We further understand, that the General Trustees, the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Arbuthnot, acting by authority of the King's Warrant have named five general Prize Agents to act directly under them and supersede any previous nominations by the Commanders or their Troops. The Individuals we have heard named are Colonels Doyle and Arbuthnot (Junior) and Mr. A. Campbell in England; Col. Caddell at Madras, and Major J. Craigie in Bengal. This arrangement, however it might possibly interfere with previous individual expectations, will, we should suppose, very materially promote the general interests of the Captors at large, and that for reasons too obvious to require mention.

The claims preferred already to the Trustees by the Agents for Sir Thomas Hislop and the Deccan Army, under the Treasury minute of 1823, will be found very fully detailed by themselves in the December number of the Oriental Herald, to which, and the numbers for January and February, the reader may refer for much minute information as to the whole course of these interesting proceedings, up to their termination. The amount set forth in the Schedules of Sir T. Hislop there given, is no less than 12 millions Sterling, divided into three great heads.

1st. Properly claimed as positive "Booty" by the law advisers of the Army, under the warrant, ... £7,185,276 17 8
2d. Other Pecuniary advantages derived by the E. I. Company from the Military operations, ... 4,432,703 13 10
3d. One item of additional "Booty" subsequently discovered, ... 600,000 0 0

Grand Total 12,217,985 11 0

Of these the last item, if correct, appears to belong to the last Head; and would swell that one to little short of £7,800,000 in round numbers!

The words of the warrant are sufficiently precise, and may be briefly explained as granting from the King to the Army all moveable Property belonging to the Enemy which fell into the hands of the Company or its officers, including, specially, arrears of Revenue and Tribute owing to the Enemy and subsequently collected by British authority as representing those Enemies who were politically annihilated, or surrendered their rights by Treaty. But it is equally clear that *immovable* property, such as Forts, Lands, Places, Estates, Buildings and so forth, are not by this warrant, and never were at any time, considered as lawful Prize, unless specially ransomed by money. In like manner it is certain that the produce of Land, viz. Rents, Revenues—Taxes, &c. falling due after conquest, are not "Booty," while on the other hand all such, due before hostilities commenced, are clear Prizes under the warrant. Whether such as accrue pending hostilities, such as current kite-falling due—can be claimed, seems doubtful, and this at least may be said, that from such produce ought to be deducted the expenses not only of collection, but of the general Civil & Military Administration of the districts so occupied, and so yielding current Revenue during war. If so, little or no net Prize assets would be forthcoming from such sources during such supposed interregnum, for what Eastern Countries so situated, pay their own charges?

With these corrections such of our Readers as wish to take the trouble of endeavouring to calculate the probable amount of the general Prize Fund, may refer to the Paper of Sir T. Hislop's claims in the Oriental Herald for December, and amend his schedules accordingly.

1. The Item of £222,000 in round numbers—for the Peishwa's Buildings in Poonah must be altogether cut out of the estimate (Part I.) article 13, ... 222,000
2. The Booty plundered from Holkar's baggage by the Mysore freebooting Horse, presumed to be irrecoverable gone, ... 1,200,000
Article 20 (Part I.) which is believed to be the same item, that the Recorder's Court at Bombay recently adjudicated against the Prize Claimants, ... 56,000
4. Article 1 (Part I.) is not very intelligible but if the "assessments" were of immovables, the item is not prize—it is at least doubtful, ... 30,000
5. Article 2 (Part I.)—Recoveries and collection during the war or by its result—doubtful, ... 987,000
Total Part I., ... 1,895,000
6. Item 3 and 4. Part 2. Revenues collected during war—total

of both—doubtful Total in Part 2d., ... 47,000
Total in Parts 1st and 2d., ... 1,942,000
Deducted from Total claims, ... 12,000,000

Remains, ... £10,058,000

But a further and very material abatement appears necessary to be made in this Remainder. It would seem, see art. 1 as if the worthy Cambrists of the Deccan Prize Agents had estimated much if not all of their claims at no less than 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee, and most of their Prize as good Bombay Rupees, when it seems probable these were realized in the various currencies of that country. They estimate the 34 crores arrears of Chout, too, which the Marquis of Hastings states to be admitted by the Nizam as due to the Paishwa as if that sum had been Bengal Saccu Rupees and exchangeable for 2s. 6d. A reference to his Lordship's letter to the chairman, 22d June, 1819, seems distinctly to shew that he had in contemplation the Rupee current at Hyderabad—instead, therefore, of these 34 crores being worth £4,375,000, it may be doubtful if that quantity of the debased coinage of Hyderabad could by any ingenuity be counted on as remittable hence at a better rate than 1s. 8d. which would reduce this sum of 4 millions to little better than two!

This at once brings down the 10 millions to 8, and we fear if the same test of probable value in exchange, when realized in England, were applied to the remaining 8 millions in motley rupees they would be found to melt down to 4 or 5, supposing a portion of them to have been the Bombay Rupees which passed as worth 2s. 3d. in the blessed days when a sicca was another name for a half crown.

The above calculations pretend to no accuracy, nor, indeed, have we sufficient data for any such; but they serve at least to shew what a wide field there is for abatement of claims, the enormous magnitude of which as set forth by the law advisers of the parties, might well startle the Honourable Company and make that respected body more than ever regret the obduracy of Lord Liverpool, who refused to bestow on them one half of the whole booty which they could have turned to good account, in still further reducing the above estimated balance of prize due by them to their own and the King's army—from 4 millions to two.

After all the reductions and sets off however, which the ingenuity or influence of the East India Company's professional Defenders may effect, in the demands of the Trustees, the sum which they will have to raise must be very considerable indeed. The warrant is *express* in regard to arrears previously due to the conquered Princess, and it is difficult to see how the East India Company are to escape refunding any thing on this account, which they may have realized. Subsequent transfers or commutations of any such tribute for territory, or for any other consideration, would seem not capable of altering the legal bearings of the primary question, and from our authorities, so late in date as July last, we have learned that the question of the Nizam's arrears of Chout, was under earnest discussion at that very time. The Nassuck Jewels, involving a great precedent (Art. No. 6, Part I. Schedule above quoted) we observe have been admitted by the Company as prize, though in the Trustees' Report to the Treasury, the value dwindles down to £1,50,000 from the 76 Lacks said in the Schedule to have been the official valuation given in the Territorial Financial letter of the Supreme Government, 11th August 1818! If a similar sudorick should similarly reduce the estimated worth of the Benares, Nagpore, Chandah, Satarah and Poonah Jewels, the total of Divisible Prize Fund would be reduced within very reasonable limits—and the poor Subalterns of the Army, who have been so long looking out for the happy day, would escape the peril of that *embarras de richesses* now supposed to impend over them.

A curious problem for Financiers and Stock Jobbers suggests itself, the *how*, the *where*, and the *when*, these large Funds are to be provided and paid? The last of these categories may be partially answered imagine, without much risk of error. The first General Dividend, amounting to about a million will be put in course of payment as soon as the Bengal Prize Rolls get to England, reserving disputed and doubtful claims of individuals for subsequent adjudication. The Rolls will, we suppose, (from the industry and intelligence which is exerted to prepare them) get to England in six or eight months more, and about the end of next year or beginning of 1828, our military friends may probably hope to receive their first Dividends of *Mahratta* and *Pindaree* Prize.

[*Mad. Cou. Nov. 24.*]

SINGAPORE.

In our last number we stated that some differences had arisen at the India House, respecting the amount of duties to be levied at this Port. We have now sincere pleasure in informing our readers that the present free and liberal system is not to be interfered with by the imposition of Import or Export duties on our trade. Our information on this subject is from a private letter from London of the 17th of June which states "that the Court of Directors had sent out orders to the Government of Penang, Singapore and Malacca, directing that, no Import or Export duties should be imposed, at Singapore, and that, if any existed at Penang or Malacca they should be immediately abolished." This is just as it ought to be, and we trust that the intelligence is correct. The writer of the letter states however that the information had been received by him at the moment he was closing his dispatches for the Corsair and that he had no time to make any enquiry on the subject.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, — Nov. 21,*

EUROPE.

PARRICIDE.

(From the Edinburgh Observer.)
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday, Peter Moffat, jun. was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of his father, Peter Moffat, late Carter in Kilsyth, having, on the 2d day of April 1822, assaulted and attacked the said Peter Moffat with a knife or other lethal instrument, and inflicted several wounds in the belly of his father, whereof he died in four days afterwards.

After some observations as to the removal of a sentence of outlawry which was formerly passed on the pannel, he pleaded not guilty.

Mrs. Adam was the first witness called. She deposed—I live at the Cross of Kilsyth. I remember old Peter Moffat, the father of the prisoner. He got this death four years past the 2d April. He was in my house between nine and ten o'clock that night. There was no one in it at the time, but my own family and a daughter of Moffat's, who was my servant. The prisoner was also in the house; both the father and the son were the worse of liquor. The prisoner was asleep on the ground. The father kicked him, and took hold of the hair of his head, and knocked it against the ground, on purpose to awaken him. Old Moffat seemed angry with me for allowing his son to lay on the ground, saying, "he is as deserving of a bed as the best of you." The father continued to strike his son's head against the ground till he awoke, and said—"it is all my own fault." The father then struggled with the son, till the pannel was set on the chair. The father again "daded" his head against the mantle piece, but the strokes, as I think, were not violent, but merely to awaken him, and not to injure him. The father continued this usage for some time, when the son, said "Damn it if you were not my father, I would not dole that." He then rose and seized his father by the throat. I ran out to get assistance, but before I got to the door, I think the son had "couped" his father to the ground. On my calling Mrs. Gillies, Jean Nicol, and James Johnson, came in, and pulled the father and son asunder. Old Moffat then went out of the house with me, and the door was barred. He, however, tried to get in again, saying he wanted "his barn." He remained at the door for 10 or 15 minutes, and when he went away, he crossed the street, as if going to another public house on the opposite side. When I got into the house again, the neighbours appeared as if holding the prisoner, and the first word I heard was, "stand about ye—!" He appeared in a rage, and put his hand into his pocket, from which he pulled out a knife, and repeated the words he had already used. He wished to get out, and I said, "just let him gang, he wina meddle with his father." He then went out, lifting the cat-bar of the door himself, (saying to his sister and one of my children, to stand out of the way or they would be hurt,) and having the open knife in his hand, and holding it in a horizontal position. I had been three or four minutes, perhaps more, in the house before young Moffat went out, and the whole of the neighbours went with or after him. After an absence of some few minutes, he returned and said, "Goodwin" and sat down by the fire. I did not speak to him, but hearing a running on the street I went to the door and heard a cry that "Peter Moffat had staked his father." I then said to him, "Oh Peter—you have staked your father," and he replied, "there is nothing like giving them their tatoes when one is at it, they can peel them when they are ready." I said, "Oh man it was an awful thing to draw a knife on your father." I then went out, leaving him sitting, and he was gone before I returned. I never again saw him till in Stirling gaol.

Cross-examined.—The son appeared, even after roused to be drowsy. The father when insisting to get into the house, spoke in a very loud voice. I was all the while of the scuffle, in a state of great agitation.

By the Lord Advocate.—From the time the pannel had fallen asleep till awoke by his father, he might have slept an hour and a half. He then appeared to be more in rage than in liquor. His father was an old man, but I do not know his age; he seemed to be a stout man.

By the Court.—The old man when in drink was quarrelsome. I have heard of him when in that state using his family ill. Young Moffat when he drew the knife, stood and walked steadily. It never entered into my mind that he would injure his father, though he seemed to be very angry. He merely showed the knife, as I thought, to cause those holding him to let go their hold.

By a Juryman.—I could not say that the prisoner knew what he was doing when he went out; he, however, walked well enough.

Thomas Noy.—I was acquainted with the pannel's father. I saw him on the night of the second of April 1822, a few minutes after 10 o'clock, near the cross of Kilsyth. He called me to come and speak to him, and I went up to him on the middle of the street, where he was swaggering with drink; apparently in a great rage, without a hat, and having the skirts of his coat torn away and altogether in a very distracted state. I put my hand under his arm, and some boys were making a fool of him; the old man turned round to speak to them.—I then saw the prisoner just at my side, but could not say from whence he came. He made a stroke at the father, who received it in the belly, saying "now you b—do you again." He made a second stroke, and in making a third the father ran in upon the pannel and both fell.—I saw the knife glittering in his hand.—It was a very clear night. I was in such a state of agitation, that I could not interfere. Saw old Moffat led away by two women, and saw him again that night in his mother's house, where he took me aside, and said, "Thomas, what will become of young Pet." I asked him what was wrong—were you stabbed? but he gave no answer; I put the question twice, and still no reply. I then fore open his vest, and lifted his shirt, when I saw parts of his intestines protruding from each of the wounds. Dr. Barr was sent for immediately, and Drs. Story and Forester came afterwards. I saw him again on Wednesday, when he said, "Thomas it is all over with me." I saw him again on Friday; he was still able to speak, but I had little conversa-

tion with him. He died on the Saturday. The stabs were given about six yards from Mr. Adam's door.

Cross-examined.—The old man was inclined to liquor, and when in that state he was very turbulent: I know of his wife having suffered from him when the worse of liquor.

Other witnesses confirmed the above testimony. The Lord Advocate in addressing the Jury, dwelt much on the horrid nature of the offence with which the prisoner stood charged.

Mr. John Russell, in a singularly able and eloquent manner, addressed the Jury for the pannel contending that the very atrocity of such a crime—a crime which was repugnant to the laws of God, of nature, and of man—raised doubts of its having been perpetrated, and consequently called upon the Jury to sift such a case the more closely.

The Lord Justice Clerk, at great length, summed up the evidence to the Jury, laying down the law applicable to it with his usual perspicuity, and giving it as his opinion that the case was one of murder.

The Jury, after an absence of a very few minutes, returned a verdict "finding the pannel guilty as libelled."

Lord Mackenzie, in proposing the sentence of the Court, said, that this was a melancholy, and indeed a shocking case of murder, with the tremendous aggravation of a son causing the death of his own father. This was a deplorable case for the country, and for human nature; and it had been their painful duty to hear that crime proved against the unhappy pannel in a manner that left not a shadow of doubt as to his guilt. And if there was no doubt as to his guilt, there was as little as to the punishment which it was their duty to award. His Lordship proposed that the last punishment of the law should be awarded against the pannel, with the statutory aggravations usual in cases of murder, and that it should be carried into execution at Stirling, on the 28th July next.

Lord Alloway, in a very low tone of voice, concurred in the sentence proposed by Lord Mackenzie.

The Lord Justice Clerk then proceeded to pronounce the last awful sentence of the law, which he, we thought, did with more than usual solemnity, but spoke so low as to be heard very indistinctly. He said, the pannel had been convicted of a crime which reflected a disgrace upon the country within the bounds of which it was committed, which could hardly ever be wiped away. He had been convicted of murdering his own father—the author of his being—the individual whom he was bound by the laws of God and of nature, to have protected even at the risk of his own life. It was a crime which no circumstance could justify nor palliate—even in the degree of violence used by the father there was no hostility—and between that aggression and the infliction of the wound, such an interval of time elapsed, that the pannel had time to reflect on whom he was to lift his hand. There was reason to believe this crime was committed under the influence of ardent spirits, and the yielding to an unbridled violent passion. His Lordship said, he did not recur to these subjects to aggravate the poignancy of the feelings of the unhappy man, but for the purpose of impressing on his mind, that there was no hope—no circumstances in his case, which could justify any expectation of pardon or mercy—but from the mercy of the Almighty! It was, therefore, his duty to consider himself as dead to the world; and to prepare for appearing before his God; and not to waste a moment in any idle expectations that his fate would be altered. The laws of God and of man say, that whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. He again impressed upon the pannel, the necessity of devoting himself wholly to the affairs of another world, by calling to his assistance, the ministers of religion, by reading the scriptures and praying to his offended Maker, expressing a hope from his demeanour in Court, that he was fully sensible of the awful situation in which he then stood. His Lordship then read the sentence of the Court, ordaining the pannel to be executed at Stirling, on Friday, the 28th July next, and his body thereafter to be given to Dr. Monro for dissection.

The pannel is a very dull looking young man, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. He seemed to feel his situation most acutely, never lifting his eyes from the floor, and often shedding tears during the course of the day. We hear that before the trial he anticipated the worst, and was thereby prepared, in some measure, for the sentence of condemnation, which he heard, with apparent composure. His mother and sister were in attendance as witnesses, but neither were called; after the trial was over, the former had to be led from the court room, supported by two men, apparently suffering an indescribable agony of mind.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Of 558 Members who sat in the last Parliament for Great Britain, there have been re-elected..... 417
New Members..... 141

Of those re-elected, there have voted for the second reading of the Emancipation Bill of 1825..... 187

Against it..... 186

Did not vote..... 44

Thus we have certain data to guide us to those whose names appear in the list of division on that occasion.

It is not possible to decide, with equal certainty, in regard to the new Members, and those who had not voted on the occasion referred to. There can be little doubt, however, of our making a safe estimate for the cause of Emancipation, by dividing these in the same proportions as the Members re-elected; that is, in equal numbers on each side, after devoting one for the Speaker, who, of course, did not vote.

Of the hundred Irish Members, we can ascertain the sentiments nearly of all. It is quite certain that 70 are friendly; two or three doubtful not included. The account then will stand thus:—

FOR EMANCIPATION.

English and Scotch Members (certain.....) 187
New Members and others not in the Lists (one-half thereof)..... 92
Irish Members..... 70
..... 349

AGAINST EMANCIPATION.

English and Scotch Members..... 186
New Members and others (one-half)..... 92
Irish Members..... 30
..... 308

Majority in favour of Emancipation..... 41

The whole 658 Members will not, of course, attend; but we think the cause of Emancipation will rather gain than lose by that circumstance, its friends being rather more active in its favour, than its enemies against it. The only point whereon to hang a doubt is, the estimate of the new Members, which, we are confident, is rather unfavourable than otherwise; neither is it unreasonable, all things considered, that we should expect a few conversions.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EMBASSY TO RUSSIA.

CRONSTADT, JUNE 10, 1826.

The Gloucester, of 74 guns, arrived here two days ago, having on board a part of the suite of the Duke of Devonshire, with the domestics and the luggage, after a tedious passage from England of thirty days. It appears that they had to struggle with contrary and baffling winds all the way from the North to the entrance of the Sound, and after that met with calms and light winds, when the Meteor steam-boat, which accompanied them, proved of the greatest service in towing them along, at the rate of two or three miles an hour. This was more especially the case in passing through the grounds opposite Copenhagen, where there is not more than 25 or 26 feet of water, and where it is, therefore, an exceedingly difficult matter of a ship of the line to sail across. Nothing could exceed the civility and kindness of the Danes, who seem now to be wholly free from recollections even of their former enmity, and to entertain the most friendly disposition towards England. The moment the Gloucester anchored, an officer was sent from Copenhagen with offers of assistance, and to supply whatever might be wanted, and Government vessels were soon afterwards sent from their dock-yard with water for the ship. Every one was struck with the beauty of the Island of Zealand, all the coast from Elsinour to the Capital being fringed with fine trees and underwood, down to the water's edge, intersected by villas and pretty white washed villages, reminding one of Southampton river on a large scale, and fine verdure like the beautiful green of Paul Potter's pictures.

The Duke of Devonshire, with Lord Morpeth, Mr. Cavendish and other gentlemen of his suite, left the line-of-battle ship off Agland, an Island at some distance from the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and came here in the steam-boat five days ago. The most marked and flattering honours and attentions were paid to him by all the Russian Authorities; all the Admirals and General Officers hastening to wait on him on board the steam-boat, while each man-of-war fired a salute, as well as the forts on shore; so that the loud and continued reports, made the welkin ring again, even through all the streets and distant palaces of St. Petersburg. Indeed, every thing has been done to mark the amicable feeling that exists between the two nations, as well as to testify the friendship and regard which the Emperor has for the Duke, with whom he lived on the most intimate and familiar footing when in England. Every one here, who has had access to his Grace, speaks highly of his courtesy, and of the pleasing and affable reception they met with.

There is a Russian fleet here, on the point of putting to sea, consisting of three sail of the line and eight frigates, under the command of Admiral Crowe. They are to cruise in the Baltic and the North Sea, and to visit Leith, where they may remain at anchor a week or ten days, but to get back here in time before the winter sets in, and the ice obstructs all navigation.—The severity of this climate must for ever hinder Russia from becoming a great naval power, which it was the vain wish of Peter the First to make her; and the manner in which the unhappy Serfs are drilled into animals ycleped sailors, passing a few weeks on board ship in summer, and the rest of the year at their usual occupations on land, adds to the natural obstacles, and may remove all apprehension of rivalry on our own element. Admiral Crowe is a respectable old man, a native of Perth, which he left when a mere boy, in a merchant vessel, to seek his fortune; and by merit, and good luck, has reached his present elevated rank. It will be a proud and gratifying thing to him, now to revisit his native town, while his fleet is lying in Leith Road. Some of the Russian Officers have asked me, whether they would find Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, as they are eager to see the "Great Unknown," whose fame is thus widely diffused.—*New times, July 18.*

Mr. Farquhar was one of the many distinguished instances of the advantages which Scotland enjoys from its admirable system of education, which, from its cheapness, is accessible to all. Mr. Farquhar was a native of Aber-

deen, and went out early in life to India as a

Cadet on the Bombay establishment, where he was a chum of the late General. While at Bombay, he received a dangerous wound in his hip, which caused lameness, and affected his health so much, that he was recommended to remove to Bengal. Mr. Farquhar's mind was ever occupied in study, and chemical research was his favourite pursuit; from its practical application the foundation of his present immense fortune was laid. There was some defect in the mode of manufacturing gunpowder in the interior, and Mr. Farquhar was selected to give his assistance. By degrees he got the management of the concern, and finally became the sole contractor to the Government. In this way wealth and distinction rapidly poured in upon him, and he attained the particular favour and confidence of the late Mr. Warren Hastings. In Bengal he was remarkable for the closeness of his application, unabating perseverance, and extraordinary mental vigour, and also for his habits of penuriousness. After years of labour he came home from India, with a fortune estimated at half a million of money, the principal part of which was invested, through Mr. Hoare, in the funds, at the rate of L. 55 for three per cent. Consols. On landing at Gravesend, Mr. Farquhar got on the outside of the coach to London, and his first visit very naturally was to his banker, Full of dust and dirt, with clothes not worth a guinea, he presented himself at the counter, and asked to see Mr. Hoare. The clerks disregarded his application, and he was suffered to wait in the cash-office as a poor petitioner, until Mr. Hoare, passing through it, after some explanation recognised his Indian customer—the man whom he expected to see with a nabob's pomp. Mr. Farquhar requested L. 25, and took his leave. After leaving the banking house he went to a relation's, a baronet, with whom he for some time resided. About Christmas a grand route was to be given by the relation of Mr. Farquhar, in consequence of his return. One evening, a week previous, Mr. Farquhar received a hint from his relation that his clothes were not of the newest fashion, and recommended a Bond Street tailor to him. Mr. Farquhar asked him if that really was his opinion; the answer was given in a way with which Mr. Farquhar did not feel pleased, he went to his bed-room, packed up his trunk, requested the servant to call a coach, in which he set out, and never associated with his titled relative afterwards. He then settled in Upper Baker Street, where his house was to be distinguished by its dingy appearance, uncleaned windows, and general neglect. An old woman was his sole attendant, and his apartment, to which a brush or broom was never applied, was kept sacred from her care. Books and papers were strewn on the floor; the spot where the book was concluded, there it was thrown, and never removed.—His neighbours were not all acquainted with his character; and there have been instances of some of them offering him money as an object of charity, or as a reduced gentleman. He became a partner in the great agency, house in the city of Basset, Farquhar, and Co., and also purchased the late Mr. Whitbread's share in the brewery. Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was invested in stock, and suffered to increase on the principle of compound interest. Every half year he regularly drew his dividends, his mercantile profits, and his rents, and purchases in the funds. In this manner his wealth had accumulated. Mr. Farquhar was deeply read in ancient and modern literature; his mind was one of extraordinary vigour and originality—his conversation of a superior order, impressively animated on every subject. His sentiments were liberal, and strangely contrasted with his habits. His avarice may be considered as a disease which he could not control. His religious opinions were peculiar, and seemed to be influenced by an admiration of the purity of the lives and moral principles of the Brahmins.—It is said that he offered to appropriate L. 100,000 to found a college in Aberdeen, on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of religion; to which, however, the sanction of the Legislature could not be procured, and the plan was dropped. He went afterwards to reside in one of his own houses in Gloucester Place, Portman Square, which he furnished in a style of modern elegance. He also set up a handsome chariot, and so far as appearances were concerned, indulged in several luxuries; but his table seldom laboured with the pressure of heavy dishes. He had a nephew, to whom he allowed L. 300 a year. He had few other claims of family. Those who were well acquainted with Mr. Farquhar considered him as a sordid miser, who had scraped money together by mere labour and saving; but the few with whom he associated recognised a powerful and enterprising mind, a cultivated and discerning taste, and intellectual refinement totally opposite to that penury which he seems to have first imposed on himself as a duty, but which habit had made second nature. He was diminutive in person; and by no means prepossessing in appearance; his dress had all the qualities of the antique to recommend it; and his domestic expenditure did not, till lately exceed L. 200 a year, although his possessions, money in the funds, and capital in trade, are said to amount to a million and a half.